

May 25, 1976

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

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(B) by striking out "or (3)" in paragraph (2)(B)(ii); and

(C) by striking out "paragraph (3)" in paragraph (2)(C) and inserting in lieu thereof "paragraph (2)".

(c) Section 23-1321 of chapter 13 of such title 23 is amended by striking out the first word and inserting in lieu thereof "Except as provided in section 23-1325, any".

(d) The catchline for section 23-1325 of chapter 13 of such title 23 is amended to read as follows:

"23-1325. Release in capital cases, crimes of violence cases, or after conviction."

(e) The item relating to section 23-1325 in the table of sections for chapter 13 of such title 23 is amended to read as follows:

"23-1325. Release in capital cases, crimes of violence cases, or after conviction."

Sec. 3. The amendments made by this Act shall apply to acts which occur after the date of enactment of this Act.

## IMPRESSIONS ON A TRIP TO CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House the gentleman from New York (Mr. WOLFF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

MR. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, recently, I returned from a fact-finding mission to the People's Republic of China which I undertook in my capacity as chairman of the Future Foreign Policy Subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee. The subcommittee has been conducting a series of hearings on the "great power triangle" of the Soviet Union, the United States, and the People's Republic of China. Our visit to the People's Republic was invaluable in enhancing our understanding of the role played by China in this power triangle and, in particular, in its relationship to the United States.

Upon my return from China, I filed a "personal report" of my impressions of the trip with the Long Island Press, which serves my home district, to record some of the things I saw and learned from the visit. I would like to share these impressions with my colleagues in the House, and am therefore inserting into the RECORD at this point the 3-part series on China, as published in the Long Island Press:

REPRESENTATIVE WOLFF'S OWN STORY OF VISIT TO RED CHINA—"A LAND WHOSE VASTNESS DEFIES EASY DESCRIPTION"

(By Representative LESTER WOLFF)

China, even to the eye of a first-time visitor, looms as the contrived massive product of the Cultural Revolution. Her people, by design, reflect an almost unbelievable oneness. They react and respond to only one man and one philosophy—Mao and his Red Book.

China is a land whose vastness defies easy description. Its inhabitants—900 million men, women and children, by our count—all are virtually isolated from contact with the outside world; but they seem content with their impregnable self-contained life style. To a visitor from a country such as the United States where individual rights are sacred, it comes as a shock to witness a society where total obedience to state and the political structure takes precedence.

The eight days I spent in the People's Republic of China on a mission for the Congress were enlightening, sobering and per-

plexing. I undertook the trip as Chairman of the Future Foreign Policy Subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee to view for myself, and at first-hand the strange circumstances and surroundings that make the PRC one of today's major world powers. Unlike all other American visitors who were invited by China before us, I insisted to other members of the delegation that we not permit China to be our paying host in order to preclude any undue influence on the delegation. All expenses of our trip were paid by the individual members through their respective committees.

I sought through my personal observations and meetings with high-level officials to gain new insights into the prospects for continuing bilateral relations between the United States and China and to learn of the widening breach in China's relations with the Soviet Union (as far as China is concerned).

China, I was told, believes that war with the Soviet Union is "inevitable" and thus is devoting her full energies to preparedness. The message China sends us is that she is ready for war with an arsenal of modern day weapons, both conventional and nuclear, and with a network of tunnels and shelters to safeguard her people—but, they ask, is the United States?

China's leadership maintains that the United States is being pushed out of Asia (by the Russians) and that we should concentrate our strength in Europe to forestall the "inevitable." They say to us that Russia respects only strength, not détente, or in the words of one official: "Feed a baby tiger and he will grow up to eat you."

Interestingly, China's leaders say they are not concerned with world control like the Russians, but are only intent on defending and developing their own country's resources and self-reliance.

What does this mean? It is my impression that we nine members of Congress were invited to view mainland China and her people for the specific purposes of bringing home the word—the word of Mao that China is determined to remain secure at any cost, and shielded from interference with her political aims.

A number of "firsts" were afforded the members of our mission: one, we were the first American group to hold an in-depth discussion with the First Vice President under the new realignment; two, we were the first American group to be permitted to see the critical areas of Manchuria with its network of tunnels and shelters; and, three, we were the first American group to witness a demonstration by Chinese Liberation Army defense forces.

For me, the trip to China culminated the series of hearings my subcommittee held during the past seven months to probe U.S.-Sino-Soviet relations and the triangular power struggle.

The trip to China has placed into perspective the information I derived from the committee hearings and I intend to resume the hearings later this month. For the Subcommittee to make conclusions, at this juncture, on the planning of U.S.-China relations obviously would be premature. Our considered recommendations will be made only after all observations of the trip have been assessed and placed into the context of the hearings.

In view of the recent reports of political turmoil within the People's Republic, the timing of our trip had added significance since no high level meetings had taken place since the ouster of Acting Premier Teng and the accession of the new Premier, Hua Kuo-feng.

I saw no visible evidence of this unrest either in Shanghai, Peking or in any of the rural areas we visited. If, indeed the demonstrations were as intense as reported, all traces had been completely removed before

the foment had not been a serious threat to China's stability. There were, however, derogatory posters everywhere relating to the disgrace Teng had wrought on the people and the Party through his "revisionist" actions (meaning that he had expressed divergent opinions).

Most notable was the fact that nowhere did we see signs or posters extolling the virtues of Hua, who I believe will (upon the death of Chairman Mao) replace the late Prime Minister Chou-en-Lai and not succeed Mao as China's leader.

No one, in my opinion, will ever be permitted to succeed Mao.

The Red Book of Mao doctrine and rules will succeed Mao in the form of a new constitution to be carried out by a consortium of officials. It is Mao, and only Mao, who is extolled and revered by the masses in writings, in songs, and in practice.

Thus, it is evident to me that Mao and his closest advisors, including his present wife, Chiang Ching, Madame Mao, all members of the so-called "Shanghai clique" (for lack of a better term) have again emerged on top. Our meeting in the Great Hall of the People in Peking with the First Vice-President, Chang Ch'un Chiao, and in the House of the Foreign Ministry with Foreign Minister Ch'iao Kuan-Hua, were not arranged by chance, but were deliberately set up by the Chinese so we could talk directly with prominent members of the "Shanghai clique."

We were told by Chang that military policy in China is "subordinate to political life" and that there are two main goals—"to build up China industrially and economically and to defend her against threat from the north, Russia."

Ch'iao spoke of the deep tunnels that honeycomb the cities as China's "underground Great Wall—to protect us today." He said Chairman Mao is the "major factor" in China's political strategy and quoted from the Red Book: "Dig our tunnels deep; store grain everywhere; and never seek hegemony."

I subsequently saw the tunnels dug deep; heard the message of deterring Russian hegemony; but I did not see grain stored everywhere, leading me to believe the goals are still to be reached.

Our U.S. Air Force jet flew into Shanghai for our arrival in China in a fog so dense that the ground was visible only at 100 feet. The air was heavily polluted and discolored by acrid fumes from charcoal-burning furnaces, the principle source of both household and industrial energy. Our Air Force pilot landed his plane on a dime in the pea soup fog, a feat that drew astonishment and admiration from Chinese airmen on the field.

I found the Chinese people throughout my visit to be curious and extremely friendly. We, of course, were stared at, examined as foreign curiosities, but always with friendly smiles: As we were being driven to the hotel from the airport, the streets were lined with people, some no doubt there by political design, but others by a pervasive inquisitiveness, but all with genuine friendly smiles. I do not believe you can orchestrate a spontaneous smile and that is what I saw on the faces of the Chinese everywhere. They were responsive in the friendliest manner to our waves. They clapped their hands and applauded and when we applauded back, they would wave even more enthusiastically.

It was a "welcome" welcome to China and what was to be eight days of absorbing and thought-provoking events.

IN CHINA INDIVIDUALS ARE "OBLITERATED" BY THE STATE  
(By Representative Lester Wolff)

China's society is perhaps more tightly closed today than ever before, in spite of the efforts by those who many years ago paved the way to a free and open world.

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The Peking Hotel, where we were quartered, is spacious, a peculiar blend of old China and the new. Side by side are situated old world lobbies of ancient days and an austere new wing typifying the utilitarian design of the Cultural Revolution. Our rooms, in the new wing, were furnished comfortably but with the barest of necessities, further indicating the prevailing spartan atmosphere.

In China's classless society, no one has the job of "bell hop," we quickly discovered that officials of the Foreign Ministry, both men and women, had been assigned to carry our bags. Needless to say, when we saw what was happening we carried our own.

The Peking Hotel is one of but a few hotels available to foreigners, for there are definite restrictions on where foreigners may venture. This does not mean that we were prevented from moving about at any time; in fact, I made it a habit to rise at 5:30 every morning so I could walk the streets and see this city come to life—whatever life there is in this city of oneness. I never felt I was followed or monitored and was perfectly free to use my camera.

However, an off-limits policy of sorts is in effect for foreigners as far as restaurants, shops and theatres are concerned. For instance, in one restaurant we entered in search of a "real" Chinese breakfast, the crowd saw us, quietly rose and just left. It is not written in the Red Book that China's people may mingle with foreigners. We were served our breakfast but had no other company in the room. This same reaction applies to all foreign visitors, not just Americans, for I was told by other foreign embassy people that they had had the same experience.

A Chinese breakfast, by the way, is a far cry from the cereal and eggs of an American's morning repast. It consists of noodles in broth, fish and a doughy steamed bread—"street food," the people's standard fare.

On another occasion in Peking, we went to a small park near the Tien Em Men Square and "dined" on more food of the people, this time Hsiao Chiao, steamed dumplings stuffed with minced cabbage, scallions and meat, flavored with a fragrance of spices. They sold 20 for two yuan (\$1). It went well with Peiking beer, which is quite good.

Restaurants and shops are specifically marked if foreign visitors are welcome. In others, outsiders are not encouraged to enter for we do not fit into the mold. Theatres are off limits to foreigners except by special invitation.

Tien Em Men Square, site of recent demonstrations, is overwhelming in size, typical of China's vastness. The Gate to the Forbidden City is located in the Square, a bridge to the past where priceless art treasures from the days of the Dynasties are on exhibit. The Great Hall of the People is in the Square, a massive edifice where we formally met with Chinese officials. I asked one how long it had taken to build the Great Hall and was told "10 months," but apparently that number is a sort of magic gestation period for the Chinese; when asked they say everything takes "10 months" to build.

We shopped after hours, for our days were so full, in what are called Friendship Stores, department type shops open to foreigners. We found nothing very characteristic of China but noted the wares were of inferior quality, similar to the products exported by Japan in the early years following World War II. Prices are firm, the same in all of the Friendship Stores, no bargaining. Gems and precious stones are very expensive and antiques and objects from the precultural revolutionary days are not for sale at all—they belong to the PRC.

To exemplify the system of oneness, Chinese clothing is unisex. Both men and women wear identical styles of pants

jackets, suits and hats of blue, gray or khaki color. This clothing emphasizes the complete obliteration of the individual, so much so that it is difficult to tell men from women. The only shadow of bright color is seen on some of the very young, who might wear a red or green blouse and on a few of the women, who add a ribbon or kerchief to their utilitarian costume. Haircuts for the women are of two styles, short and close cut or long, worn in braids.

The people are monolithic in numerous ways. For example, last names frequently are the same, as personal identity is insignificant and only duty to the state is of consequence. The masses are China's great asset, a cohesive bloc, void of independent thought.

The streets of Peking further portray the system of oneness and austerity. The trees lining the avenues are studiously pruned to resemble each other: same height, same breadth, almost as though someone had counted the branches and trimmed them to conform.

Absolute, unvarying rigidity is the norm and the expected. Even the horns on the thousands of bicycles used by the Chinese on their way to and from work have a uniform din, like a symphony of identical tones. The Chinese don't own automobiles; these vehicles are owned by the state and reserved for official use. All the people march to the same drum, but it is a diametrically different drum from ours.

In the city of Darien, near the Manchurian border, we inspected a glass factory. Here, as elsewhere, the work is hard, the conditions primitive and the pay minuscule by outside standards. A worker in this factory labors 10 hours a day, six days a week and receives about 50-80 yuan (\$30-\$40) a month for his labors, depending on degree of skill. I watched one man shape and form a piece of hand blown glass which took him about 15 minutes. For this, he was paid about 2 cents, at his monthly rate. I purchased a glass piece at a Friendship Store in Shanghai for \$7.50, the established price. Where does this enormous profit go? It does not end up in the hands of the artisan or the factor, but goes into the coffers of the state to finance services for the masses. A worker in this socialist system never questions, he just believes.

A Chinese worker pays about two percent of his wages for rent or shelter and about 50 cents a year for medical and health care. He is able to retire at the age of 58 at about 80 percent of his wages, but still is required to produce or do something for the state as long as he is able to do so. In this society, a worker is assured of food, clothing and shelter, of the most meager sort, but he is content with this existence as he not only remembers the rampant poverty suffered by his ancestors under the war lords, but believes his way of life is the best way to serve the state.

I saw few infirm on the streets, unlike India and other Asian countries where poverty stricken and disease ridden are common sights. The aging are cared for by the government. There are state run "senior citizen" centers to tend those unable to produce in need of care, or who have become a hindrance to their family's productivity.

The young, tomorrow's new generation of the masses, are schooled early and hard in the ways of Mao and the rules of his Red Book. When asked if they consider this a form of brainwashing, one Chinese official replied that since people wash their hands and bodies, why not their brains as well to insure "cleanliness and purity."

Upon completion of secondary school, a youth, with his potential judged by his party block leader, may enter a university for further education, but first, must devote two years on a farm or in a factory to work with

the people. The Peking University, which we visited, is one of the largest in the country and enrolls about 5,000 students who earn their degree in three years. Since the Cultural Revolution, one of the "reforms" is to cut the conventional four-year program back to three. A university student works from 7 in the morning to 7 at night, the day divided with classes, exercise, and physical fitness periods, lectures and indoctrination sessions, food, rest, and more schooling. Upon graduation, the student is placed in a position deemed by his leaders to be the most appropriate way he can serve the state and the Communist Party.

## CHINA PREPARING FOR WAR—WANTS U.S. HELP IN MEETING RUSSIAN "THREAT"

(China is preparing for war with Russia, and she wants the United States to perceive the "inevitable" so the mutual enemy can be defeated. This, feels Representative Lester Wolff (D-Kensington), was the principal message the Chinese wanted to convey to him and his House colleagues on their recent fact-finding tour behind the Bamboo Curtain. In the final installment of this exclusive series, the Congressman details China's preparations for the coming conflict.)

(By Representative LESTER WOLFF)

Official meetings between our Delegation and high officials of the PRC took place in the Great Hall in Peking and in the Foreign Ministry at Darien, a city on the northern shores of the Yellow Sea. Interspersed with nightly banquets and receptions, our confrontations were at all times cordial, friendly and open. We had hoped to meet personally with Premier Hua, as we had been led to believe we would before our departure from Washington, but were informed it was not possible since Hua was negotiating the new arms trade agreement with Egypt.

I believe, however, that this encounter was avoided in order to prevent us from gaining the impression that Hua would eventually succeed Mao. As I have said, I do not believe any one person will succeed Mao—only his Red Book.

In the words of the Chinese, our meetings were to "increase understanding between our nations and to hear at first hand that China is convinced war with the Soviet Union is 'inevitable' since, they say, 'Russia's imperialism constitutes a major danger.'

That China is preparing for war is without question. Her entire thrust is geared toward this end.

The Chinese will rely on masses of people as their principle weapon in their national defense—guerilla militia, or people with rifles. This "inevitable" war, they say, is "postponable, but not avertable" because the differences between nations are too deep. They further contend that "appeasement will only accelerate the moment of war."

"Our experience with the Soviet Union is that China is a piece of meat the Soviet Union wants to bite, but China's meat is too tough and the dogs of war will hurt their teeth," said one high official.

China has welded her millions into a decisive unit to protect her land and her people. Industrial emphasis is on the development of heavy equipment, tanks, trucks, mechanized vehicles and equipment for defense and on what the Chinese term "reverse engineering." In other words, the Chinese seek prototypes of modern western weapons and equipment and technological advances, not supplies.

They would disassemble these prototypes and then copy them, for they do not possess the know-how to develop from scratch a drafting board in reverse.

China's network of tunnels are actual mazes of underground facilities to shelter their people in the event of war and to pro-

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vide a base for continuing guerrilla warfare; we were the first Americans to see these tunnels in their depth. The tunnels are miles long (one we saw weaved in and out, and connected for 12 miles), and are ready to go with air systems, lighting, heating, supplies. Some even have schools and threatens to pursue the ideology of Mao. It is hard to imagine a well performed dance recital and acrobatic show on a full size stage in a theatre 60 feet underground—but we witnessed this scene with our own eyes.

China's children, many as young as 8 years, both boys and girls, are proficiently trained in the use of rifles and hand grenades. On our visit to a school in Manchuria, a demonstration of this expertise was—a skin tingling experience for it conjured up a mental image of a society of nearly 900,000,000 sharpshooters—but this image is no fantasy, it was real.

We were the first Americans to see the Red Army of China in action. (Heretofore, no Americans were permitted even to take a photo of a man in uniform.) These soldiers, incidentally, wear little identifications to differentiate them from the rest of the populace: They don the same drab Mao suits but with two red patches on the collar and a red star on the cap. No insignia is worn to denote rank.

Otherwise we did not see guns in the hands of the people. The street police carried side-arms but there was no overt display of armed guards. Crime is not a factor in this controlled society; deviators or violators are simply not tolerated. The penalties are harsh, but first comes a severe dressing down by party officials and the threat of expulsion from the Party. A demotion from "comrade" to "mister" is the ultimate disgrace.

Drug abuse does not exist in the PRC, say the Chinese for it, too, is not tolerated; the use of illegal narcotics is forbidden by the Red Book. They told us that, contrary to reports we have seen indicating groups of Chinese (renegades perhaps) are trafficking illegally near the Burmese border in consort with Burma's Communist regime, they have knowledge of these actions. I do not believe this contention; my investigations into Far East drug traffic have convinced me otherwise.

I had been asked, before leaving Washington, to deliver a request by Sonny Montgomery, Chairman of the House Select Committee on MIA's, to the Cambodian Embassy seeking information on Americans still listed as "missing." In Peking, I asked the U.S. legation to accompany me, but I was turned down for they said it would embarrass the Chinese. Imagine, embarrassing the Chinese by requesting information on our own civilian and military people missing in Cambodia! I went to the Cambodian Embassy alone.

They must have notified of my intention, for, when I arrived, the PLA guard offered no resistance to my cab going right into the Embassy compound. I rang the bell, there was no answer. I rang again, still no answer. I tried the door; it was open. I walked into a deserted room, shouted "hello, anyone here?", but no one answered. I could hear voices coming from somewhere in the building, but all the inside doors were locked. I placed the letter of inquiry on the information desk in the reception room and left. My mission had been accomplished; I had hand delivered the message to the Cambodian Embassy, but it left me with an eerie feeling. I even wondered if I would get out in one piece.

The Cambodian government has yet to answer one request for information on the MIA's. Is it too much to ask these people about the fate of our people? The war is over!

That China is unique, appropriate question. I undertook the trip to investigate and assess the role China plays in our in-

creasingly interdependent world to better place her aims in context with multi-national interest.

What does all this add up to? A culture, an ideology far different from ours and the "twain" still prevails; East and West won't meet for a long, long time.

China is prepared to go its own way. They are prepared to put ideological differences aside for the time being while they face what they consider is a mutual threat by the Soviets. "We have," they say, "parallel interests." They want no military alliance—"You take care of your threat in the West, and we'll hold our own in the East."

What does it come down to? Their interest is to build our interest in the Russian threat. No further progress in joint relations can be achieved, they say, until "normalization occurs"—an exchange of ambassadors and the end of our relationship with Taiwan.

There are some who say this should be done before Mao passes from the scene, before the real "radicals" take over. Who knows what that would accomplish. Today China is only prepared to say "normalization" will mean "progress in our relations."

## FINANCE OF SHIPS FOR TRANSPORT OF LNG

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ASPIN) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, on March 3, I wrote to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration, Mr. Blackwell, concerning MarAd's probable financing of five ships for the use and transport of liquefied natural gas—LNG—from Indonesia to Japan. I raised two questions concerning the deal. First I asked whether or not the beneficiaries of MarAd's insurance program were truly U.S. citizens. Second, I raised a series of questions concerning the true beneficial owners of a subsidiary which will directly benefit from the building of these five tankers.

Mr. Speaker, the response of the Maritime Administration was totally unsatisfactory. As a result, I have written to Chairman JACK BROOKS of the Committee on Government Operations and asked him to review the problem.

So that Members of the House may be fully informed about the matter, I am inserting in the Record a copy of my original March 3 letter on this subject, the Maritime Administration's reply, and my letter today to Chairman BROOKS.

The letters follow:

WASHINGTON, D.C.  
March 3, 1976.

MR. ROBERT J. BLACKWELL,  
Director, Maritime Administration,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BLACKWELL: It is my understanding that, in late 1973, Pertamina, the state-owned Indonesian oil company, agreed to sell to Japan large amounts of LNG over a twenty-year period. Burmash East Shipping Corporation, a majority-owned (about 55%) third-tier subsidiary of financially troubled Burmash Oil Company, Ltd., entered into an agreement with Pertamina to transport the LNG. In order to fulfill a major share of this obligation, Burmash, through complex corporate structures and agreements involving establishment of new companies under U.S. law, has arranged for the construction and financing of five LNG tankers

as a key part of the financing of these vessels, costing a half billion dollars, applica-

tion has been made to MarAd for title XI ship mortgage insurance. I also understand that MarAd has issued preliminary commitments.

I am concerned that the integrity of the citizenship requirements of U.S. law, which must be met in order to secure title XI insurance, be maintained. Neither Burmash nor Burmash meets the applicable citizenship test, but my own analysis of the complex maze of corporate structures and agreements has led me to identify several factors indicating that the key parties with real interests and overall control over the U.S. participants are Burmash and Burmash.

This conclusion, of course, is drawn on the basis of incomplete access to facts, and in this connection I am writing to ask: What is your understanding of the contractual ownership, and other arrangements, whether formal or informal, expressed or simply understood, that bear on the issues determining citizenship, particularly the issue of control?

The lion's share of the minority interest in Burmash is reportedly subject to blind options whose owners remain undisclosed. The shipping arrangements stake enormous amounts of money on a transaction involving parties, for example, Burmash and Pertamina, with financial and other difficulties—for them, it is especially acute that the deal go through. The approval of officials in foreign governments is required for the transaction. In short, the nature of the deal suggests that it is in a sense tailor-made to create opportunities for discreet advantage-taking, and, especially given the presence of U.S. taxpayer assistance through MarAd, it is important to insist that all the facts be revealed.

In this connection, I would like to ask: What is your understanding as to the ownership of Burmash? Also, what steps has MarAd taken here, and what steps does it take as a matter of its usual procedures (a) to assure that it gains a thorough understanding of where the financial and other benefits of its title XI program ultimately lodge in each case, and (b) to assure that the transaction or projects in which MarAd involves itself are free of any taint or corruption beyond U.S. shores?

In so far as my questions pertain to the Indonesia-to-Japan transaction, I would think it would be helpful to Congress in fulfilling its responsibilities if you provided us all the documents you have that bear on the question.

Thank you very much for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Les Aspin,  
Member of Congress

U.S. Department of Commerce,  
Washington, D.C., April 21, 1976.

Hon. Les Aspin,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ASPIN: This is in response to your letter of March 3, 1976 regarding certain questions raised in conjunction with the proposed financing of the five vessels under construction at General Dynamics for use in the Indonesia to Japan liquefied natural gas project.

By way of background, the Maritime Administration received five applications for Title XI guarantees, the first four dated August 8, 1973 and the fifth dated February 12, 1974. Conditional commitments to guarantee obligations (Commitments) were issued November 7, 1973 for the first four vessels and May 21, 1974 for the fifth vessel. In accordance with your request we have enclosed copies of those Commitments.

The applications for Title XI guarantees released 2006/01/22 AMG/CAC/DP/PS/MC00467A000409020015-0 cover the State of Delaware Energy Transportation

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## ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

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COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

I am attaching for your information several interesting articles that appeared in the 25 May Congressional Record regarding Rep. Wolff's recent trip to China.

George L. Cary  
Legislative Counsel

DLC